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The Hongkong Telegraph

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Viceroy Summoned To London

Decision On India
Anticipated

London, May 15.
The British Government today summoned the Viceroy of India, Viscount Mountbatten, from India for consultations on his proposals for the method of Britain's leaving India. "In view of the importance of these arrangements to the future of India."

A statement from 10 Downing Street said the Government was in "general agreement" with Lord Mountbatten's proposals but felt it "should have final discussions with the Viceroy before the announcement is made."

The statement said Lord Mountbatten's short visit would be made "as soon as possible so as to enable him to return before June 2."

The decision indicated that the British Government had reached its decision on India and that they were not in complete agreement with the Viceroy's proposal for the transfer of power, which the majority of the Cabinet believed was "dangerous fragmentation" of India.

No official comment was available, but semi-official sources indicated that the Mountbatten proposals went a long way towards the Moslem League's version of Pakistan, with partition of the provinces and states, which the Cabinet critics said would create a "medley of weak and hostile states."

MOUNTBATTEN'S PLAN

Lord Mountbatten's suggestions, according to semi-official statements, were: firstly, division of the provinces of British India into two separate states, Hindustan and Pakistan, with the latter being divided into two areas in Northwest and Northeast India.

Secondly, possible division of two Punjab and Bengal provinces with a plebiscite to separate the Moslem majority areas.

Thirdly, independence of the Princes' states to federate either with Hindustan or Pakistan or to remain independent, or to federate among themselves and make a separate alliance or separate alliances with Britain.

Semi-official sources stressed, however, that these proposals were made only as alternatives to acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's original proposals, which still stood as an offer.

Moslem League quarters in London said the Cabinet Mission's plan would be preferable to the "moth-eaten Pakistan" envisaged by Lord Mountbatten's partition proposals.

The Indian Government's Commerce Minister said Moslem League member Mr. Chundrikar, present in London en route to Geneva's international trade talks, after meeting members of the British Cabinet's sub-committee for India was reported to be "discouraged" by the British Government's attitude towards the full-fledged Pakistan which the Moslem League sought.

NO BASIC CHANGE

Official quarters said the summoning of Lord Mountbatten did not portend any basic change in British policy for India.

(Continued on Page 4)

Bevin Reviews European Situation

Australia's War Memorials

Canberra, May 15.
Approval by the Australian Federal Government of plans to spend nearly \$500,000 on war memorials has set off a series of protests among veterans and other citizens. The protests are being made against the monument-type of war memorial now planned. Arguments are being advanced for hospitals, university endowments, and similar memorials. Recommendations by the Australian Battlefield Memorial Committee, which received the governmental okay, are for: At Canberra, a bell tower and carillon, dedicated to World War II dead. Cost about \$225,000. At Darwin, a monument bearing record of battles and events in the war against Japan. Cost \$9,600. At Port Moresby, New Guinea, an eternal flame mounted on a column-type monument, dedicated to Australian servicemen and women who were in the New Guinea theatre. Cost \$9,600. At London, a monument dedicated to those who served in the Middle East and in Europe. Cost \$9,600. Actual working plans are to be submitted for memorials in a nationwide contest—United Press.

RUSSIA TO RETAIN HUGE ARMED FORCES

London, May 15.
The Soviet Union will have approximately 4,500,000 men and women in the armed services when demilitarisation is completed next month, it is learned in Moscow from expert reliable sources.

The Red forces will be divided as follows:
The Red Army—3,500,000.
Air Forces—550,000.
The Red Fleet—300,000.
Approximately 1,000,000 of these forces, including 700,000 ground troops, are currently disposed in the occupation areas.

While the overall total looks formidable, the home front is so demoralised that the Soviet Union will not be able to wage a major aggressive war for years to come, in the opinion of expert observers in the Soviet capital, quoted by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. The visitor, however, in Moscow of war factories beyond the Urals, production of atomic weapons and giant planes to fly over the top of the world to bomb Chicago, New York and Washington. But those are only rumours.

The Soviet authorities will not permit foreign military men to travel, particularly to such hot-spots as the Turkish border, Tashkent, which is on the road to India and Vladivostok. They will not let military attaches keep planes in the Soviet Union. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Bevel Smith, had to park his C-47 aircraft in Berlin.

As for personnel, Red Army officers are sworn about the streets of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities (visited by the correspondent) look well and are handsomely clothed in their fur caps and flaring military greatcoats.

BIG AND TOUGH

The enlisted men are big and tough, such in this vaunted "Red" society they are barred from entering the better-class cabarets at night. High life seems to be the prerogative of rank.

Communist politics and the current ideological purging campaign are taking their toll in the loss of high echelons. Marshal Zukov is mentioned as an example. Marshal Zukov commanded the central group of armies that took Berlin, probably the greatest troop leader and fighting commander in the Red Army. He

was removed as Commander-in-Chief of the grand forces. He was moved because he was too independent in thought and too friendly towards the Western Allies for the Communists to stomach. It will be recalled that when General Eisenhower went to Moscow after the war, he and Marshal Zukov embraced each other before a cheering crowd of 60,000 at the Sporting Arena.

Marshal Zukov was virtually banished when he was removed from high command and sent to Odessa—one of the twenty military districts in the Soviet Union.

During the war, the Soviet air forces were used principally for ground support. There was no strategic air force and as far as is known among neutral observers there still is none.

Many of the 15,000 planes which the United States delivered to the Soviet Union under the Lend-Lease arrangement during the war are still in use. Civilian airports which correspondents have been allowed to see had American C-47s tethered around them.

The Russians have picked up a couple of B-29s (Super-Fortresses) in China and still have them.

PRODUCING JET PLANES

They have also transported the German jet Messerschmidt factory bodily from Dessau and into the Russian-occupied zone. It is understood on good authority that they are now producing jet planes.

Judged by American standards, Russian piloting is behind the times. There is no blind landing equipment in use. Most of their flying is in daylight and by contact rather than by instrument.

There are some excellent meteorologists with the Soviet air forces, but not enough weather reporting stations to fill out the synoptic map and give them a chance to refine their forecasts.

All pilots of the civil air fleet are military men. The head of civil air for the Soviet Union is Marshal Astakhov, and his deputy is General Avshov.

Like the air forces, the Red Navy is designed primarily for support of Army ground troops. There are now believed to be four fleets and two big flotillas in being.

These include: the Northern Fleet, based on Murmansk, in the White Sea, and on Archangel, and the Baltic, Black Sea and Pacific fleets; flotillas on the Caspian and plying the Amur River.

NO CARRIERS

The Russian fleets have no aircraft carriers. Smaller craft, such as destroyers, submarines, patrol boats and submarine chasers, predominate. These short-range craft carry out support for the ground forces along the coast lines.

The composition and strength of the Soviet naval forces, obtained from a reliable source of information in Moscow, is as follows:

Four battleships, ten cruisers, 42 new destroyers, 10 old destroyers, 45 destroyer escorts, 216 submarines, 1,800 small escort submarine chasers and mine-sweepers, and 500 auxiliary craft including submarine tenders, tankers, supply ships, ice-breakers and seaplane tenders.

The naval forces are bottled up today as they were during the Tannier Line. They cannot break out of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. They are prey to land-based planes in the Baltic unless they can get past Denmark. They are tied in a knot by the weather in the north.—Reuter.

FOUR-POWER PACT NECESSITY

Sombre Commons Speech

London, May 15.
The Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, today called for the creation of an atmosphere before the London conference of Foreign Ministers in November which would make it possible for the adoption of the United States' proposal for a four-power treaty, which "foreshadowed what could be an alteration in the course of world affairs."

It was unfortunate, Mr Bevin declared, that the Soviet Union could not agree to this proposal because it was "vital and important" to all western European powers and to the United States.

Opening the two-day debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons, Mr Bevin stated that the London conference would probably be the "most vital in the world's history." If relations between the East and the West were not brought to a much more satisfactory state before then "no one can prophesy what course the world will take," he warned.

Reviewing the differences over reparations at the Moscow Conference, Mr Bevin said that the British Government would not agree to the principle of reparations from current production which would involve Britain and her allies "in virtually paying reparations for another ally."

"I desire to make our position very clear. We have no desire that Germany shall escape payment of contributions to the rehabilitation of countries to whom she did so much damage. She must not be allowed to escape. But we must be careful to ensure that the cost is imposed on Germany and not on peoples of other countries, who had to put up with her attacks."

He forecast better food rations for Germany when the present crisis was over and imports increased. This could not happen without the will of Germans themselves. "We will do our best to help and we are in close and constant consultation with the United States Government on this vital problem of food and production," Mr Bevin stated.

VITAL NOV. CONFERENCE

Mr Bevin declared to the House at the opening of the debate that the issues of Germany, Austria and relations between the East and West were not brought to a much more satisfactory conclusion in the London conference no one can prophesy the course which the world will take.

"I regard the London conference in November with the issues now pretty clear before us as probably the most vital in world history," he said. Declaring that the whole of Middle Europe had to be really rebuilt as a result of this war, Mr Bevin said that it was "unduly delayed difficulties would get worse instead of better. It was now a question of bringing to a head the next stage in the organisation of Germany."

Reviewing the work of the Moscow Conference, Mr Bevin said: "I am not one of those who want to turn down the Potsdam Agreement. I want to carry it out in all its phases without equivocation and without selection."

The Government had not closed its mind to reparations from current German production, but the first things must be taken first—economic unity of Germany, balanced economy and repayment of what Britain had put in to keep Germany alive since the occupation. That was a legitimate claim.

The sooner that was settled the sooner one could see what could be done, if anything, with reparations. Britain had no intention of repeating the policy after the first World War of making reparations to Germany on a scale which they knew would be quite irrecoverable.

The effect of reparations' settlement after that war could not be judged by money alone. Reparations took the form also of delivery in kind. This was followed by foreign loans, which enabled Germany to re-equip herself with modern equipment. "We had now stuff and we had oil. Thus Germany was able to build up her war potential for the next war. That is a course which statesmen should not follow again."

It was clear that until there was a balance of payments in Germany exports proceeding from current production must go towards paying for imports. The taking of reparations from current production, if not expressly excluded, could not be considered until that stage was reached.

Secret Police Danger

Mr Bevin said that Germany must not be allowed to escape payment of contribution to the rehabilitation of countries to which she did so much damage, but one must be careful to be sure that the cost was imposed on Germany and not on peoples of other countries, who had to put up with her attacks.

"It is purely a practical problem in which we must arrive at a conclusion which will preserve the political and economic unity of Germany on essential matters, but which does not over-centralise Germany so as again to endanger our security."

Referring to the tentative agreement reached at Moscow that control of the police should rest with Länder (provincial administrations), Mr Bevin said: "The main objective we have to reach is to prevent the development in Germany again of a police state—the very antithesis of democracy."

"It does not matter how many elections you have, if you have a

Duke Visits Germany

Herford, Germany, May 15.
The Duke of Gloucester, first member of the Royal Family to visit Germany in ten years, arrived at Bruckeburg Airport, near Minden, tonight to inspect British regiments in Germany. It was stated that the visit was not connected with the German food crisis. The Duke, King George VI's younger brother, was met at the airfield by Lieutenant General Sir Richard McCreery, the British Rhine Army commander, Air Marshal Sir Philip Wiggleworth, commander of the British Air Forces of Occupation, and Major General W. H. Stratton, the Rhine Army Chief of Staff.—Reuter.

CRICKET

Century Against S. Africans

Southampton, May 15.
With the scoreboard showing Hampshire 300 runs for 6 wickets declared, and South Africa 159 for 4 wickets at the close of play today, there seems little prospect of a definite result to the cricket match here unless the wicket plays pranks tomorrow.

The rain which caused the match to be restricted to a very meagre period yesterday, again threatened today, but although there were two stoppages this morning, they lasted only a few minutes and a full day's play was otherwise possible.

The morning and early afternoon play was featured by Arnold's 138 for the county, this being the first century against the South Africans since the beginning of their tour. He and Rogers carried the first wicket partnership to 95 before Rogers was bowled by a good ball from Rowan, and it left Arnold and Hill—eventually not out 88—to engage in the best partnership for the fourth wicket of 122.

After declaring at the tea interval, Hampshire used six bowlers but claimed only four wickets. Fuller, in the first of the opening pair, scored a grand 82 with a variety of strokes, some of which were the best seen to date in the tour, while Dudley Nourse struck his best form while collecting 64, he and Fullerton engaging in a third wicket stand of 114.

DOUBLE CENTURY

Today's county cricket programme was featured by the season's first hat-trick. Grove, of Warwickshire, claimed three wickets with successive balls during his brilliant performance of taking seven wickets for 48 runs against Somerset.

The brightest batting today was by Place, of Lancashire, who scored 260 not out against Oxford University. The performance was the best of his career in first class cricket, gaining him the highest individual score of the season and the first double century.

Although A. H. Kardar (Abdul Hafeez) did not shine with the ball when the Oxford University match continued today, the former India Test cricketer has shown sufficient good form previously this season to deserve his "Blue," and this was awarded him by the Oxford captain today.

Edrich, who with the ball when Middlesex defeated Gloucestershire inside two days with an innings to spare, he took six wickets for 28 when the West Country side was dismissed for 88.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

Scores at close of play today
At Taunton—Warwickshire 260 and 47 for 8 (rain prevented play after tea interval) Somerset 159.
At Cambridge—Yorkshire 240 and 5 for 0; Cambridge University 402.
At Hove—Sussex 302 and 90 for 1; Surrey 200.
At Oxford—Oxford University 226 and 49 for 2; Lancashire 512 for 8 declared.
At Nottingham—Nottinghamshire 242 and 117 for 2; Worcester 207.
At Leeds—Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 178 runs. Gloucestershire 122 and 88; Middlesex 368.—Reuter.

FOOD FOR GERMANS

New Plans To Deal With Crisis

London, May 15.
New plans to ensure delivery to Western Germany of promised food supplies from America were being discussed in Washington tonight while another aspect of the attempts to solve the German food crisis was reported from Hamburg where food ships are already unloading.

In Washington, United States officials stated that new plans were being considered for speeding up rail and shipping schedules to resume prompt delivery of at least 1,200,000 tons of food to Germany in the next three months.

At least two 10,000-ton shipments of wheat or flour were leaving United States ports daily, it was stated. Reuter's correspondent at Hamburg has reported that while Germans spent their Ascension Day holiday quietly with no signs of more protests against the food shortage, dockers unloaded four foodships just arrived. 9 ships were unloaded in Hamburg within the last two days. Twenty more are expected before the end of May.

RETURNS TO BERLIN

Reports from Berlin stated that General Sir Adrian Robertson, the British Chief of Staff, who conferred yesterday in London with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Bevin, on the British zone food crisis, arrived back in Berlin by air today. Almost immediately, he went into conference with the divisional chiefs of the Control Commission.

If the schedule of American emergency shipments of grain to Western Germany, as announced from Washington last night, is fulfilled, rotation of the "normal" bread ration should be possible before the end of May, Robert Lloyd, Reuter's industrial correspondent, stated tonight. "In the present circumstances, the week at the higher rate of arrivals should be sufficient to turn the balance provided all godown deliveries are kept to schedule and there is real assurance that the higher rate of arrival will be maintained for some weeks ahead."

Well-informed London grain traders today confirmed that the British Government has enlarged its contract for a new crop of Argentine maize from 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons. Of the increase, 250,000 tons is believed to be for Britain and another 250,000 tons for Eire.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

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European and Chinese Staff, Drainage Office, P.W.D.	320.00
Kwong Sang Hong Ltd.	100.00
V.A.D. Mess, Royal Naval Hospital	100.00
Mr and Mrs J. H. Rutledge	600.00
H. Rutledge & Son, Ltd. (2nd. donation)	500.00
Hongkong Brewery & Distillery, Ltd.	1,000.00
Mrs M. Nemoroff	10.00
Mrs E. Basargina	10.00
Hongkong Football Association (International Charity Match)	1,000.00
Dr and Mrs Leo Hinh	100.00
Long	100.00
Anon	5.00
British Bicycle Company	100.00
£40-0-0 and	\$228,849.05

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

EDITORIAL

Fuller Rice Bowls

RANKING as some of the most invigorating news of the past 18 months is the announcement that the rice ration has been increased and its price reduced. The rice bowl, as an economic factor, has as much meaning to Hongkong as to China. The real barometer of stability and contentment in Hongkong is the amount of rice the people can obtain at prices they can afford. This was recognised in the first days of reoccupation, where both the provision and subsidising of rice took precedence over all other considerations. To the Far East one of the most serious legacies of World War II has been shortage of rice, and in consequence, its high cost. Both Burma and China, normally two of the biggest rice-producing countries in the world, were devastated and have not been able to produce sufficient even to maintain themselves. India, and in a lesser degree, Indo-China, have become the principal repositories from which southeast Asia has drawn its supplies. This has meant appropriating rice to certain areas not so much according to individual needs, but as per

availabilities. Furthermore, Hongkong, like other areas, has had to fight hard to obtain reasonably good quality rice. The picture has changed, partly because more rice has been forthcoming for general allocation, but also because of a purposeful policy of planned conservation by that much-abused Government department, Supplies, Trade and Industry. More revealing is the announcement that Government is reducing its price from 44 to 40 cents a catty. In the light of the decree that Hongkong must make itself financially supporting, this indicates that no longer do the authorities have to subsidise rationed rice. Moreover, on this basis, it can be taken for granted that such has been the case for some months past. Rightly, Government gives a gentle warning that continuation of the new ration scale after three or four months depends on future allocations, but the fact that at this time more rice can be made available at reduced cost is an encouraging sign. Credit goes in the first place to S. T. and L. for its work in partially resolving one of the colony's most complicated post-war problems.

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7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



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SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
GINGER ROGERS RAY MILLAND in
"THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR"
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Thrilling as they are beautiful! Glorious as they are gay!
Dazzling a world with the songs they sing and the things they do!



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7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

STEWART GRANGER PHYLLIS CALVERT
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DISTRIBUTION BY EAGLE-LION
COMMENCING SATURDAY
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S GREATEST!
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
IN TECHNICOLOR!

THE 75-POUNDERS ON THE RIVIERA

Charles Graves tells you
how the tricks are worked

MY friends in the French Surety tell me that Scotland Yard men have boasted to them that they have photostats of 3,000 British cheques cashed on the Riviera during the past two months. So there must be at least 2,000 people who are spending anxious nights in Britain when they think of the palm trees, of the oleanders, the tamarisks and the wistaria, the Judas trees and the mimosa, the champagne cocktails and particularly the cocktail bars, of Monte Carlo and Cannes.

For it is in the cocktail bars that 90 percent of the blackmarket currency deals are transacted. The rich British woman bewails her luck at the tables and says that she will have to cut short her stay. The sleek barman looks sympathetic and says, "Too bad, madame, it is formidable that so little money is allowed to you by your Socialist Government."

Barman fixes it

THE woman, encouraged by this, launches on a talk with more details. When she has finished the barman looks carefully round to see whether anyone is within earshot, and if the coast is clear whispers defiantly, "Perhaps I can assist madame."

"Can I ask you to meet someone at the X bar at noon tomorrow? He is very discreet."

Madame probably refuses the first time, tries to retrieve her losses at roulette or trente et quarante, fails to do so and is now in a really rather serious situation.

In fact she cannot pay her hotel bill. So again it is Andre the barman who finally fixes the interview. The X bar is the most popular for this kind of clandestine meeting as it has a number of dark alcoves.

A little dubious

THE Riviera spiv, probably a White Russian, possibly a Pole, possibly a Hungarian, meets madame and offers to cash her cheques at say 545 francs to the £. Madame looks a bit dubious and says she will think it over, returns the price offered. She tells him, "Another of my friends will be even more sympathetic to madame," Andre says, and arranges yet another encounter, for he is on a 10 percent commission basis.

This time the woman is offered 550 francs to the £ and does the deal. She never knows the agent by anything more than the christian name—say Serge, or Joseph, or Nicki, or Max, or Carol to name five of them—and, having returned home, she is frantically trying to remember the details of her black-market transactions and wondering how she can possibly retrieve her cheques.

Afraid to return

ONE or two visitors are actually too scared to return and are getting more and more heavily in debt.

Others are standing by to fly back to make as good an excuse as possible when their case comes up at Bow-street or elsewhere.

I personally had been in Monte Carlo less than 24 hours before I was invited to cash an illegal cheque. It was partly my own doing because I had been inquiring whether the Max Intrator investigation had caused a slump in illegal currency deals.

The answer was that it had temporarily reduced the price from 580 francs to 530 francs to the £.

"But what is the legal consequence?" I asked, was the reply. "That is all right," was the reply. "You write your bank a private letter instructing the branch manager to write and sign the cheques for you to a nominee in Britain."

"You do not sign it yourself, old boy, and the agent will pay you your part the letter."

"It could not be more simple."

"Of course, if you don't care to do that you can always write home and get someone to post you one pound notes in ordinary unregistered envelopes."

"But see there is no covering message. Then if by any chance they are intercepted—they practically are never intercepted—you can disclaim all responsibility."

WE were sitting in the cocktail bar of one of the most expensive hotels in the world.

White-jacketed waiters were serving dry martinis and glasses of champagne at about £. 6d. each in English money. My companion nudged me,

"See the good looking youngster in the grey pin-striped suit talking to the woman in the green dress. That is Z. He is one of the Intrator men. Look at that middle-aged man in the golf jacket and grey flannel trousers and his hair brushed straight back. That is Y, another of Intrator's men."

"He says he is a Pole, but I know he is a German refugee. They have got a big deal 'cooking' in Algiers."

"Remind me to tell you some time about the 10,000 United States surplus white tropical suits which made their way to Italia and were sold wholesale at 10s. each."

"They were retailed on the Riviera for 2,000 francs apiece (£44)."

THAT British people get into debt on the Riviera is almost inescapable.

It is impossible for any visitor with only £75 basic ration to spend more than 12 days en pension at a de luxe hotel even if he is a teetotaler and non-smoker.

turnips spread all over the face. "I find, too, that cut slices of beet rubbed on the lips makes them softer."

COLOUR-BLIND: In London, at the opening of the Physical Society's exhibition, one man tried the colour blindness tests and couldn't believe his eyes. Like five per cent. of the men at the exhibition he was colour-blind, mistaking bright green and bright red for matching colours. The paradox? He has been a colour artist for 20 years.

OPPORTUNITY—1 Upsetting an old joke, CHARLES SCHEDER (22), far trader from Windy Bay, North Canada, reported that the greatest need up North is—refrigerators. ("Eskimos rely entirely on caribou for food, and have no way of preserving the meat.")

OPPORTUNITY—2 Group Captain "Cocky" Dundas (20), D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C., looked forward to promotion in his new clerical job as British European Airways assistant at about £8 a week. It should be easy for the group captain; he has started at the bottom.

FLYING: More kestrel and sparrow-hawks were reported hovering over London and other cities. Driven from the countryside, by gamekeepers protecting pheasants, they are finding—paradoxically—that city streets are safer than open fields.

Russian—Joke.

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Others are standing by to fly back to make as good an excuse as possible when their case comes up at Bow-street or elsewhere.

I personally had been in Monte Carlo less than 24 hours before I was invited to cash an illegal cheque. It was partly my own doing because I had been inquiring whether the Max Intrator investigation had caused a slump in illegal currency deals.

The answer was that it had temporarily reduced the price from 580 francs to 530 francs to the £.

"But what is the legal consequence?" I asked, was the reply. "That is all right," was the reply. "You write your bank a private letter instructing the branch manager to write and sign the cheques for you to a nominee in Britain."

"You do not sign it yourself, old boy, and the agent will pay you your part the letter."

"It could not be more simple."

"Of course, if you don't care to do that you can always write home and get someone to post you one pound notes in ordinary unregistered envelopes."

"But see there is no covering message. Then if by any chance they are intercepted—they practically are never intercepted—you can disclaim all responsibility."

WE were sitting in the cocktail bar of one of the most expensive hotels in the world.

White-jacketed waiters were serving dry martinis and glasses of champagne at about £. 6d. each in English money. My companion nudged me,

"See the good looking youngster in the grey pin-striped suit talking to the woman in the green dress. That is Z. He is one of the Intrator men. Look at that middle-aged man in the golf jacket and grey flannel trousers and his hair brushed straight back. That is Y, another of Intrator's men."

"He says he is a Pole, but I know he is a German refugee. They have got a big deal 'cooking' in Algiers."

"Remind me to tell you some time about the 10,000 United States surplus white tropical suits which made their way to Italia and were sold wholesale at 10s. each."

"They were retailed on the Riviera for 2,000 francs apiece (£44)."

THAT British people get into debt on the Riviera is almost inescapable.

It is impossible for any visitor with only £75 basic ration to spend more than 12 days en pension at a de luxe hotel even if he is a teetotaler and non-smoker.

turnips spread all over the face. "I find, too, that cut slices of beet rubbed on the lips makes them softer."

COLOUR-BLIND: In London, at the opening of the Physical Society's exhibition, one man tried the colour blindness tests and couldn't believe his eyes. Like five per cent. of the men at the exhibition he was colour-blind, mistaking bright green and bright red for matching colours. The paradox? He has been a colour artist for 20 years.

OPPORTUNITY—1 Upsetting an old joke, CHARLES SCHEDER (22), far trader from Windy Bay, North Canada, reported that the greatest need up North is—refrigerators. ("Eskimos rely entirely on caribou for food, and have no way of preserving the meat.")

OPPORTUNITY—2 Group Captain "Cocky" Dundas (20), D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C., looked forward to promotion in his new clerical job as British European Airways assistant at about £8 a week. It should be easy for the group captain; he has started at the bottom.

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Quits frankly, I doubt whether the Government realises the importance of these first symptoms of revolt among the public of all political sympathies.

For the visitors to the South of France are of all classes. Thanks to high earnings during the war many people have saved up £75 and more for a holiday and they object to being told how they can spend their own money.

It is all the more foolish when one learns exactly what Mr Hugh Dalton replies down here in answer to the question, "Mr Chancellor, do these cashed English cheques really affect your financial plans to any extent at all?"

Mr Dalton replies, "Frankly no, but they embarrass me in carrying out certain other regulations." Nothing is more irritating than to find oneself in a foreign country unable to cash a cheque legally, yet changing a cheque is such a habit of the average well-to-do Briton that he does it automatically, and it is made so very easy for him by the spivs of the Riviera.

£2,000 offer

A MAN who lost money at the Casino offered French francs up to the value of £2,000 by a man whom he had never seen before.

He was a padded shouldered character wearing a dinner jacket in the Salle Privee in Monte Carlo.

The man refused. How some people manage to pay their bills out here is somewhat of a mystery to the layman. But one soon discovers how it is done.

A rich man takes seven of his staff to Boulogne for 24 hours and then gets seven multiplied by £75, minus the expense of 24 hours at Boulogne. The remainder, say £500, is credited to him by an agent at Boulogne.

A milder method is to drive to the Riviera by car and send the chauffeur back third class and keep the change of his £75 basic ration.

A free holiday

ANOTHER way, but only good if you have your own villa, is to invite poor relations or friends for a free holiday on the understanding that they bring their precious £75 of travellers' cheques with them and leave them behind.

At least, however, the British visitors to Monte Carlo know that they are safe in the Casino.

"If any Scotland 311 be refused admittance to the gaming rooms, which are under the sole control of the Commissaire Speciale of the Casino," I was told today by the administration.

"Inspector Farr has not been here unless he used a false name, a false passport and a false nose."

"Had he been here at 6 o'clock the other evening he would have seen two visitors break the roulette table 10 times in two hours and win 8,000,000 francs."

"Could the good inspector object? And what could he prove?"

'Follow me'

AT Nice and Cannes and other resorts in France matters are different. I was given an eyewitness account of a Scotland Yard man who sat behind an English gambler who was betting heavily.

When the latter had finished the inspector touched him on the shoulder and said, "Follow me."

He then told the Englishman that he would be well advised to return to England within 24 hours.

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POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

MR Justice Cocklecarrot, whose handling of so many famous cases has made him the most respected legal authority of his time, has been appointed chairman of a Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the desirability of the Nithwhistle Plan.

This plan would necessitate the immediate nationalisation of all house property. The State would buy all houses at three-pence a ton, and would then tear them down to make way for greenbelt dormitory sites and compulsory holiday camps.

Pride conquers all
The calm, patient beginning, and then the burst (there is no other word) on that final phrase. (Music critic.)

Accompanist: Was it your braces again, maestro?

Singer: How did you guess?
Accompanist: As the climax came, I saw you clutch your breeches, just as you did before they fell about your feet at Bournemouth last year.

Singer: I rise to my toes to give that final phrase all my strength, and what do I get?—broken braces. The audience were very kind not to laugh.

Accompanist: Maestro, had you been compelled to finish with your trousers in a heap over your boots, city would have conquered mirth. Art is above such catastrophes.

Interlude
Prodnose: Surely you admire an artist who can finish his song knowing that at any moment his trousers may, as it were, crash about him in ruins.

Myself: Like a house of cards? No. He should have let them fall, and, in sheer bravado, he should have thrown off coat and waistcoat, to test the audience. If they laugh, they are philistines. If they ignore the whole thing, they are music-lovers.

The Slopcorner girl
MIMIE SLOPCORNER is to be the 1947 Nylon Queen. Her friend said yesterday: "I do so think that without them nylons, unsightly though they may be in our country meadows, we'd get no electric light, and with candles so scarce and dear, all I do say is I do so think it important." Her father said: "I suppose Mimie knows what she's doing. I'm hanged if I do."

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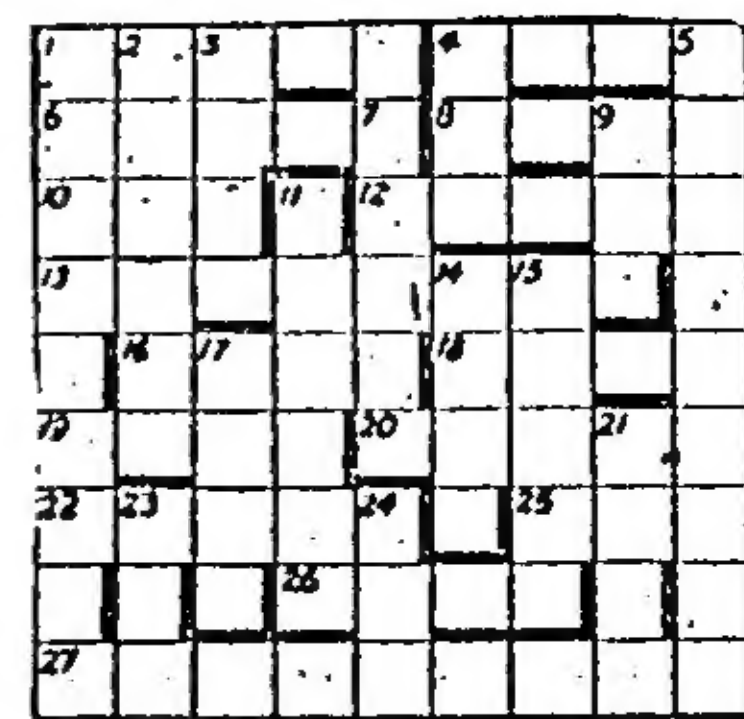
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE



19 Down (4) 20 Kingdom (5)
21 He regularly produces Charivari (6)
22 10 minutes it suggests pole (3)
23 Rounder amounting (2,2)
24 Not at all attractive (10)

Down
1 It marks Pat no deer (9)
2 Frisky Free State (10)
3 Noticed in any wilderness (4)
4 Layer (3)
5 Sounds as though aria was intended (10)
6 Since Adam, a form (3)
7 Often assaulted during late years (6)
8 Military ten in four letters (4)
9 Head piece (5)
10 Shows Noel was unaccompanied (4)
21 Web-footed bird or just a rascally (6)
22 It's just what (3)
24 She is a nasty piece of work (10)

Across
1 and 2 Down seems that you have no option as to when (9)
3 Responsible for unevenly music (4)
4 One of the constellations (5)
5 Seen in the pot native (4)
6 The colour of standing orders (3)
7 The word (5) in Weagen (8)
8 Taken from the shade expected (4)
9 (4)
10 That's when you get to the core.

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across:
10. Aerial 11. Quaker 12. Humdrum
13. Wagon 14. Puff 15. Quack 16. Lame
17. Each 18. Language 19. News 20. Nut 21. Carol 22. Double 23. Plant
24. Guide 25. Vase 26. Coat 27. Poem
28. Mock 29. Feet 30. Ten

The house and extensive grounds were used during the war to train

DE GAULLE CALLS FOR FRENCH FEDERATION

Bordeaux, May 15.

General Charles de Gaulle today demanded that France reassert her authority and power throughout the French Empire, and warned that loss of her colonial possessions might mean the end of her own independence.

Addressing a vast crowd of his supporters in the Bordeaux public square, France's wartime resistance leader called for the creation of a Federal French Union, headed by the French Chief of State, with strong executive powers and responsibilities.

General de Gaulle's speech—the latest in his six-week-old campaign to launch the "Union of the French People"—was delivered at a ceremony honouring the late Felix Eboué, first negro Governor of a French colony.

General de Gaulle wore a light khaki uniform without rank badges or decorations.

Demanded that France reassert her authority in an empire rocked

by revolts in Indo-China and Madagascar and by independence rumblings throughout North Africa, General de Gaulle declared: "The French Union must be French, which means that France's authority—I say authority—must be clearly exercised on the spot, and that its duties, its rights, its responsibilities must remain unquestioned in the sphere of public order, national defence, foreign policy and common economy."

"Evolution of the French Union consists of linking France and her overseas territories in a regime of progressive association. It therefore demands in France itself the existence of a strong state, to which the whole Union should be, strongly linked."

"A strong state—I understand by that just as others, for example, in Moscow and Washington, understand a state at whose head there should be no confusion of powers to hamper exercise or dilute the responsibility of anyone, so that at all points on earth which depend on us, those who have the honour and duty of acting

in France's name should do so without being subjected to any influences other than their duty."

"For us in the world as it is today and will be," the General concluded, "to lose the French Union would be a humiliation which could even cost us our independence."

An estimated crowd of 50,000 to 60,000 heard General de Gaulle speak.

There were shouts of "De Gaulle to Power" when he paused to drink a glass of water, and he was applauded for five minutes at the end of his speech.

In singing the Marseillaise, the crowd had to protect him from the thousands who milled around trying to shake his hand.

General de Gaulle outlined a two-point plan for organising the French Union on a Federal basis: "Firstly, renewal of treaty relations between France and autonomous states within the Union, like Viet Nam, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Morocco and Tunisia, to enable France to contribute toward their development."

Secondly, establishment of separate individual statutes for other territories of the French Union, to enable both the native and French populations to have a voice in their government.

General de Gaulle called for the creation of some form of Federal parliament for the French Union as a whole, to take the place of the present system under which the various colonies are represented in the National Assembly at Paris. Without such a parliament, he said, the French Union could not live.

This speech was the first in which General de Gaulle defined in detail his French Union programme, and it was devoted to this subject alone.

After driving through flag-decked streets lined with dense throngs, General de Gaulle first laid a wreath at the city's war memorial and then unveiled a memorial plaque to Eboué. War veterans with massed tricolour flags were drawn up in the square for the ceremonies.

The police had taken elaborate precautions to prevent possible disturbances, but there were no counter-demonstrations.

Following the unveiling ceremony at the Place St Pierre, General de Gaulle and his entourage drove to the larger Place des Quinconces, where the General spoke. Official guests included the United States and British consuls in Bordeaux.—United Press.

VICEROY CALLED TO LONDON

(Continued from Page 1)

Officials said the British Government still adhered to the view that the Cabinet Mission's proposals were the only practical solution for the transfer of power to Indian hands and if the Indians wanted any other constitutional plan it must be their sole responsibility after the British have transferred power, according to the Cabinet Mission's plan.

Lord Mountbatten was expected to arrive in London this weekend. Lord Ismay is remaining in London and will probably return to New Delhi with the Viceroy in about ten days, during which time Bombay's Governor, Sir John Colville, will be Acting Viceroy.—United Press.

Up-To-The-Minute International Sports News:

INDIAN DAVIS CUPPERS LOSE

Paris, May 15.

India finished in the unhappy position of being two rubbers down with three to play at the end of the first day's play in the second round of the Davis Cup tie against France, which began on the centre clay tennis court of the Roland Garros Stadium here today before a capacity crowd.

Sumant Misra, the Indian champion, was beaten by the French No. 2, Bernard Destremieu, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3, while Ghaus Mohammed bowed to Marcel Bernard, the French champion, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

The third match of the series—doubles between Bernard and Pierre Pollizza (France) and Misra and Jimmy Mohan (India)—will be played on Saturday.

Misra was the better of the Indian pair today, for at least he attempted to force the play, but his game fell apart time and again when he had Destremieu on the run.

Afterwards, Misra said: "I was off colour and unable to do anything right. Too many errors and not being able to find my length proved my downfall."

EFFECT OF WEATHER
It was a dull, cold day and this, too, probably had a lot to do with the Indians' poor performances.

Destremieu commented: "The Indians were visibly off their game." Jean Borotra, one of the famous French "Lawn Tennis Musketeers" in the thirties, said: "The Indian players obviously need more practice to get accustomed to our courts, but unfortunately they will not be able to stay long enough. If they

could, they certainly would be dangerous opponents."

Marcel Bernard was not up to his best form, but he completely outclassed Ghaus Mohammed and won as he pleased. The Indian made a fight of it in the first set, winning the first, seventh and eighth games, but like Misra he became erratic, particularly under pressure.

Afterwards, Mohammed said: "Frankly speaking, Bernard was too good for me. I was feeling fit and felt at home on the court, but, as I said before, he was too good for me."

YUGO-SLAVIA LEADS
In another, second round Davis Cup match, played at Dublin, Yugoslavia today led Ireland by two rubbers to nil at the end of the first day's play.

In the opening singles, Draga Mitić beat the Irish champion, Cyril Kemp, 8-10, 7-9, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Then, Joe Pallada scored a comfortable victory over J. McHale, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Mitić took some time to settle down on the fast court, which had been affected by rain. But when he found his form his fitness and control gradually wore down the Irish star.

Pallada was much too clever for his inexperienced opponent who was making his first international appearance. The Yugo-Slav varied his game and his angled drives in particular were deadly.—Reuter.

WALKER CUP FORM
St. Andrew's, May 15.
The form which won him the national amateur championship, with a sparkling three under par 70, over the tricky St. Andrew's layout, indicating he was in top shape for

HE WAS SCARED TO DEATH

Coolamundra, May 15.
A cart horse which saw an elephant for the first time in this country town in south-eastern New South Wales Australia, dropped dead in the main street.

The horse, tethered to a post, shuddered and collapsed as the first elephant in a circus parade passed by.

Motorists and motorcyclists were sent out by Secretary Ted Williams of the local Diggers Race Club to warn horse trainers of the elephant danger.—Associated Press.

REVIVAL OF PEACE TALKS DEMANDED

Nanking, May 15.

Twenty members urged the Legislative Yuan today to try to revive the peace talks with the Chinese Communists on the ground that economic conditions are growing worse daily.

The suggestion of the State Council should attempt to negotiate with the warring Communists, pointing out the situation caused by several thousand students who demonstrated and shouted "Bombs or Food."

It is generally doubted here that the approach of an end to the civil war will produce any result, since neither side has shown any indication of modifying the conditions which led to a stalemate at the last conference.—Associated Press.

ACQUITTED ON DAMAGE CHARGE

Berlin, May 15.

Gunner L. F. Ewins of the Royal Artillery, attached to the British garrison in Berlin, was acquitted of the charge of damaging a printing of King George VI.

He was alleged to have jumped on the picture at a dance in a Berlin services canteen on the night of February 6, and to have torn the canvas with his hand.

The picture, a yard square oil painting of the King in a Field Marshal's uniform and valued at £200, was earlier produced in court. It showed a split in the canvas nearly a foot long.

Ewins, in an alleged statement after his arrest, said that he took a bottle of German liquor with him to the dance and afterwards did not remember what happened.—Reuter.

Grain Allocation For China

Washington, May 15.

Informal sources said the International Emergency Food Council allocated 30,000 tons of grain cereals to China for the third quarter of 1947. They said this included 21,000 tons of wheat and rye and 9,000 tons of coarse grain.

This is separate from China's rice allocation, for the year, of 280,000 tons. It was understood the Chinese intended strenuously to protect the measure grain cereals allocation.—United Press.

Change in Policy?

New York, May 15.

Time Magazine today said, "The State Department is getting ready to reverse policy in China and take the government of Chiang Kai-shek back into its good graces. China is expected to ask for US\$1,000,000,000."—United Press.

Bevin Reviews The European Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

Western powers this was vital and important. Unfortunately, the Soviet delegation were not willing to accept the American proposal unless a number of matters not directly related to it were added.

"I felt that here was the United States responding to a suggestion which had been urged all over the world that the East and West should come together and that they were actually designing and planning a great bridge between two views and to make harmony where before there had been discord."

"Even if this American proposal did not cover all that was required for the very establishment of this link would alter the course of world affairs. I hope and trust that on reflection all of us will be able to strive between now and November to create an atmosphere that a beginning can be made with a treaty of this character. If we do not grasp it now the chance may never come again. Fortunately, the Secretary of State, General Marshall, made it clear that the offer had not been withdrawn. I trust that very counsel will prevail and an attempt will be made in the manner I have indicated."

UNTENABLE CLAIM

Referring to the Ruhr, Mr. Bevin said that he regarded the claim that the Ruhr should be put under four-power control as untenable "so long as there is no clear and genuine economic unity in Germany. When such unity has been achieved, we are willing that the production and allocation of the resources of the Ruhr in common with the production and allocation of resources of Germany, should be dealt with under four-power control, acting under the authority of a Four-Power Council."

Referring to Poland's western frontier the Foreign Secretary said that they were asked at Moscow to accept the provisional frontier as final in spirit of the fact that it was agreed at Yalta and confirmed at Potsdam that the final limitations to the western frontier of Poland would await the final peace treaty.

Mr. Bevin said that he had an open mind on the matter of frontier, but Britain accepted the view that Poland must be compensated for what was taken away by Soviet Russia in the east.

Britain supported the French claim to the Saar of the 1919 peace settlement.

There were claims from Luxembourg, Holland and Czechoslovakia, as well as a very small claim from Belgium, which amounted to straightening out of the frontier.

FUSION AGREEMENT

After reviewing other points of the German peace treaty discussed at Moscow, Mr. Bevin said that the failure of the Potsdam Agreement to function as it was intended caused Britain and the United States to enter into a fusion agreement of their two zones. This must be treated as an economic operation in the interest not only of Germany, but of France and the liberated territories—Europe as a whole.

The restoration of the economy of Germany, of France and other liberated countries depended on coal, but they could not get coal, steel or other production unless workers were fed. "Unfortunately there is and there will be for the next few months a serious shortage of food," Mr. Bevin said. "When once this critical period is surmounted—and prospects of imports of grain for May and June are much better than for some months past—I believe there is hope of better food rations for Germany. More food, more production, economic recovery—that is the cycle. But it will not be achieved without the will on the part of the Germans themselves to face the difficulties and to contribute to their own recovery."

Reporting on the fusion negotiations between British and American representatives in Berlin, Mr. Bevin disclosed that an agreement had been reached that the decisions of bi-zonal agencies should have a binding effect on those to whom they were issued. Liaison administrations were responsible for implementing the instructions of the bi-zonal agencies. Heavy

penalties would be prescribed for infringement, but in addition it was decided to adopt methods which would give every encouragement to increased production.

"We are throwing our whole effort into the reconstruction of a peaceful Germany with two provisions: that no additional burden can be imposed on the British taxpayer and that Germany does not again become a menace to the peace of the world."

SOCIALISING INDUSTRY

On the socialisation of German industry Mr. Bevin said: "We adhere to the principle of public ownership of basic German industries. Public ownership is the only remedy, but we must be careful to safeguard the rights of our allies and ourselves," he said. "I am not in favour of breaking these basic industries up as a piece of organisation into a lot of small parts."

Referring to the fact that the administration of the British Zone was now the concern of the Foreign Office, Mr. Bevin said: "I shall welcome the opportunity to make contact with workers and others in Germany myself and encourage them in their resolution to recover from their present plight and work their way back with the rest of Europe into a peaceful and prosperous and democratic way of life."

Dealing with Austria, Mr. Bevin said that the cause of the failure to reach an agreement on the Austrian treaty was the inability to settle the question of German assets. In his view it would be wholly inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Moscow declaration to accept as valid all transfers of property which took place after 1938 by Nazi laws and methods.

"It is not my good restoring the independence of a country if at the same time you devise a method by which a large proportion of its economy is put under direct or indirect influence from outside," he said.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Friday, May 16
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 3 p.m.
Tientsin (Kowloon) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Canada (Air) 5 p.m.
Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney & Auckland (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Paris only (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking & Chungking (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Canton, Hanoi and Kowloon (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, May 17
Formosa via Keelung (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai (Air) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi and Straits (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, South Africa, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Canton, Kowloon and Chungking (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 18
Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Kowloon, Amoy and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Saigon, Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi and Kowloon (Sea) 10 a.m.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Annual Meeting to be held at Noon on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:—

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at Noon for the following purposes:—namely, to consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring, and to declare a Dividend and Bonus, to appropriate the Balance of the Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Register will be closed from 20th May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Annual Meeting to be held at Noon on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased, to \$10,000,000,—by the creation of One Million Two Hundred Thousand additional new shares of Five Dollars each to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors 'may think fit'."

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

- Article 17 shall be cancelled.
- In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".
- The following Article shall be substituted for Article 70: "70. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

By Order of the Board,

R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

The Hun With A Grudge Just Writes A Letter

Munich, May 15.

Germans with a grudge against a neighbour have found a new way to satisfy it—through the post.

American censorship employees found this subtle type of denunciation recently: "It certainly was good to hear from you," a letter declared. "Haven't heard a word since we were in the SS together."

The name signed to this type of letter is, of course, fabricated, and so is the return address. But the person to whom it is addressed is automatically in trouble because the civilian censors note the jibe about the SS and turn it over to the police.

Colonel Ray Burgess, Provost Marshal of Munich, commented that there is little to do about it except to trace every clue. The very one that would be ignored, he asserted, might be legitimate.—Associated Press.

Palestine Fact-Finding Commission Approved

New York, May 15.

The United Nations General Assembly today approved the appointment of a special neutral fact-finding commission of 11 small nations to inquire into the Palestine problem.

At the same time the Assembly, which completed its work after 18 days, sent out an appeal to the world, and particularly to the inhabitants of Palestine itself, to refrain from violence which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the problem.

In the closing Assembly session, Senator Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, President, said that the United Nations had never been put to so decisive a test as that arising over the question of Palestine.

Only two hours after its formal appointment, the 11-member fact-finding commission was called to its first meeting. The delegates who had taken part in the Assembly session represented the chosen states in a closed discussion to discuss preliminary details. At the same time the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Trygve Lie, despatched a telegram to the countries involved, asking them to appoint their delegates to the commission without delay.

13 Abstentions

The composition of the fact-finding commission on Palestine was adopted by 40 votes with 13 abstentions—Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iraq, the Lebanon, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Soviet Russia and Yugo-Slavia.

The terms of reference were adopted by the Fact-Finding Committee last Tuesday when it was also decided that the fact-finding committee should be composed of 11 medium-sized and small powers—Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Persia, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugo-Slavia, Australia and India. They provided

ZONAL FUSION OPERATION

London, May 15.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, announced in the House of Commons today that British and American representatives in Germany had reached an agreement that would "enable operation of our fusion arrangement to function successfully."—United Press.

MORE RIOTING IN INDIA

New Delhi, May 15.

Press reports from Lahore said today that communal rioting spread to more areas in the province bringing the total of fatalities to 16. New riots occurred at Mochi Gate, which separates Lahore's old city from the modern section.—United Press.

A Shamshuipo Cocktail

ALL SEATS BOOKED

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